



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

form of the terms, and the variable part of the arcs on which they depend, may be deduced from the theory of equilibrium, yet the constant epoch which occurs in each of these arcs, and which determines when the inequality vanishes, and reaches its maximum, will probably have to be determined, in all cases, by observation.

In conclusion, the author gives a statement of what appears to him to be the most important steps from which any great improvement to our knowledge on the subject of the tides may be hoped ; and recommends the discussion of extensive collections of observations made at a variety of places, in a manner similar to what has been done by Mr. Dessiou with regard to those at London ; and the comparison with one another of the empirical laws resulting from their separate investigation. Very valuable materials for this purpose, he expects, will hereafter be furnished by the observations now making, on a judicious system, at the St. Katharine's docks.

January 16, 1834.

JOHN WILLIAM LUBBOCK, Esq., M.A., V.P. and Treasurer,  
in the Chair.

A paper was read, entitled, " On a new property of the Arcs of the Equilateral Hyperbola." By Henry Fox Talbot, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.

By an analytical process, the author arrives at the following theorem, namely, if three abscissæ of an equilateral hyperbola be materially dependent by reason of two assumed equations, which are symmetrical with respect to these three abscissæ, the sum of the arcs subtended by them is equal to three quarters of the product of the same abscissæ, or only differs therefrom by a constant quantity. In order to satisfy himself of the correctness of this theorem, the author calculated various numerical examples, which entirely confirmed it. This simple result is essentially a relation between three arcs of the equilateral hyperbola, and is by no means reducible to a relation between two ; and therefore is not reducible to the celebrated theorem of Fagnani, concerning the difference of two arcs of an ellipse or hyperbola, nor to any other known property of the curve.

The reading of Mr. Faraday's Sixth Series of Experimental Researches in Electricity was commenced.

January 23, 1834.

FRANCIS BAILY, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

A paper was read, entitled, " Appendix to a Memoir, lately read to the Society, on the Quality and Quantity of the Gases disengaged from the Hot Spring of the King's Bath, in the City of Bath." By Charles G. B. Daubeny, M.D., F.R.S.

The author has lately examined two tepid springs, which, since the setting in of the wet weather, have broken out at the foot of St.